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REMARKABLE SUCCESSES OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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REMARKABLE SUCCESSES OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Following is the translation of an unsigned article in
Kommunist Moldavii (The Moldavian Communist), No. 6, June
1961, pp. 59-62.

The date 1 July 1961 marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China -- the mighty detachment of the international communist movement, the indefatigable teacher of the working class and the entire Chinese people, the remarkable organizer of its struggle for national and social liberation.

The Communist Party of China [CPC] has made a great and glorious journey in the heroic struggle for victory in the national revolution and for the realization of the socialist transformation of the country. It has realized the victory over the reactionary forces of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capital in China. Under its direction foreign forces in the country have been annihilated, and an independent Chinese People's Republic [CPR] has been created. The Communist Party has stirred the people to the struggle for the complete victory of socialism, and has led in the whole complex process of socialist construction in China.

In the course of this titanic struggle, the Communist Party of China has hardened its ranks, and has nurtured them in the spirit of selfless devotion to the great, all-victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism. Now it unites more than 14,000,000 communists -- the best sons and daughters of China, the steadfast, courageous, resolute, devoted people in the struggle for socialism.

The close contact with the masses, the "line of the masses," which characterizes the faith in the inexhaustible strength of the people and in their revolutionary spirit appears as the most important principle in the policy of the CPC. The party has no interests besides those of the people. This is why it enjoys the unlimited confidence and support and the great love and esteem of the masses. "Without the communists, there is no China," say the Chinese people.

Moving along the path pointed out by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the people of China, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have transformed their country in the course a few years from semi-colonial imperialism into a great socialist power. By 1953, the country had achieved the restoration of the economy, and had embarked on the planned construction of a socialist economy.

As a result of the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks of

the First Chinese Five Year Plan (1953-1957), essential foundations were laid for the socialist industrialization of the country. The most important branches of industry were created anew. Hundreds of plants, mines, petroleum works, ports, electric stations, and new railroads were built. By 1957, the CPR occupied 9th place in world steel production, 8th place in iron smelting, 5th place in the world and 1st place in Asia for coal mining.

Following the Leninist cooperative plan and working on the experience of the USSR, the CPR conducted vast work in the radical conversion to socialist principles of agriculture. The question "who works for whom", in the Chinese village has been irrevocably and forever decided in favor of socialism.

The Second Five Year Plan (1958-1962), which the Chinese people have already fulfilled ahead of schedule, is an important step in the creation of a material-technical base for socialism in the CPR. Backward in the past, China is moving surely along the path to becoming a great industrial power. She already has her own machine tool construction, machine construction, and automobile, aviation, shipbuilding, and many other branches of industry which were not present in the Kuo-Min-Tang government. The country can supply on its own 60% of its machine and equipment needs.

Great feats are taking place also in the area of agriculture. In spite of a series of natural calamities from which the whole country suffered, in the ten years since the formation of the CPR the average yearly growth of the grain harvest has come to 9.6% and cotton, 13.4%.

A clear indicator of the successful construction of socialism achieved by the people is the gradual and consistent realization of the technical and cultural revolution. Illiteracy in China has been eliminated. With a view to strengthening the ties of education with industry, the movement has widely developed for the creation of industrial enterprises at the training establishments and training establishments at the industrial enterprises. Throughout the country the network of cultural establishments is being extended such as movies, theaters, libraries, museums, etc. Great attention is devoted to the development of public health services. The material welfare of the people is increasing every year.

The CPR is an integral part of the socialist camp. And the fact that the Chinese people from the outset could and does lean upon the powerful support of the socialist cooperation of states had and has a great significance for the successes of People's China. "The Chinese people," said Comrade Liu Shao-tse at a meeting with the people of Moscow on 7 December 1960, "will never forget the help given them by the Soviet Union."

The brotherhood of our people is strengthened by the great friendship of the Communist Parties of China and the USSR, the largest parties in the international communist movement. The friendship of the people of our country and of the CPR is a friendship of hundreds of millions of people marching under the single banner of Marxism-Leninism on the road to communism. "Soviet-Chinese friendship," emphasizes Comrade N. S.

Khrushchev "meets the basic interests of our countries, of the whole socialist camp, for the task of peace in the whole world. The indestructible brotherly friendship of our great countries of the whole socialist camp is the invincible bulwark of peace and security of people and the guarantee of the future victories of socialism and communism."

The international authority of People's China grows inexorably as a powerful sovereign and peace-loving socialist state. Together with the USSR and all the countries of the socialist camp, the CPR stands in the vanguard of the struggle of nations for peace, democracy, and socialism.

Our good neighbor and true ally firmly strides forward -- the great Chinese people, the hero-people, who have straightened their powerful shoulders after the liberation of its country. The statistics speak convincingly of the great journey traversed by People's China under the leadership of the Communist Party.

* The First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) in People's China was fulfilled in four years. The most important branches of industry were rebuilt, and more than 537 major enterprises were created of which 68 were built with the help of the USSR.

The task of the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of the economy (1958-1962) was fulfilled in three years and, for the industrial sector, in two years.

* All industrial production in China is done in socialist enterprises.

* In comparison with 1949, the proportion of industrial production in aggregate output in 1959 grew from 30.1% to 66.6%.

* Gross output of industrial production in the CPR in 1960 has surpassed the 1949 level by 15.4 times and the 1957 level (the last year of the First Five Year Plan) almost 3 times.

Production of electric energy in 1960 grew 4.6 times in comparison with 1950 to 55.5 (plan figure) billion kilowatt hours; output of coal has grown from 43,000,000 to 425,000,000 tons; oil, from 200,000 to 5,500,000 tons; iron smelting, from 1,000,000 to 25,500,000 (plan) tons; steel production, from 600,000 to 18,500,000; production of cement, from 1,400,000 to 16,000,000 (plan) tons.

* In the 1958-1960 period the average annual rate of growth for industrial production in the CPR was 40%. This means that the rate of growth was better than 3 times as high as in the years of the First Five Year Plan.

* In the years from 1950 to 1958, production of machinery in the CPR grew 41 times.

From 1952 to 1959 the productivity of labor in industry in the CPR grew by 90.4%.

* In 40 days of 1959, as much electric energy was produced as had been produced in the whole of 1949.

Production of electric energy per capita in 1958 grew by 425% from 1949.

* In 1959, about 500 kinds of steel and more than 6,000 shapes and dimensions of rolled metal, complete equipment for coal mining and

coking, equipment for large blast furnaces, and other things were produced in the plants of People's China. Production was begun of many new kinds of large machine tools and also jet airplanes, automobiles, tractors, ocean vessels, and complete equipment for sugar refineries and textile and cotton mills.

* The pre-schedule fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan has created the prerequisites for the CPR to overtake England in the production of the most important kinds of industrial products, not in 15 years, as was supposed earlier, but in 10 years! In coal output, China overtook England in 1959.

* In the last 3 years the CPR went from 9th to 6th place in world steel smelting, and in coal mining from 5th to 2nd. In iron smelting it has occupied 3rd place in the world since 1959.

* With the cooperation of Soviet industry and Soviet specialists, nearly 300 large plants and other construction has been and is being built. These comprise the backbone of the present industry of the nation.

* Great successes have been achieved in socialist agriculture. 99.1% of the total shown area in the CPR is tilled by state and collective farms. In 1960 China produced 2.5 times more food than before the victory of the people's revolution.

The growth of the grain harvest of the CPR in the 1950-1958 period surpassed by almost 5 times the growth rate of West Germany, 4 times the rate of Japan, almost 4 times the rate of the U.S., and more than 3 times the rate of France.

* In the years of People's rule the area of irrigated land increased from 16,000,000 to 71,000,000 hectares (by the spring of 1960). In this time several times more land was irrigated than in the entire preceding history of China.

* In the three years of the Second Five Year Plan the number of drainage-irrigation works in the fields grew almost 9 times.

The number of tractors grew almost tripled and today exceeds 80,000 machines (in terms of 15-hp units).

Production of mineral fertilizers in 1958-1960 grew 4 times.

* The national income of the CPR in 1959 grew more than 4 times compared to 1949.

* In the CPR unemployment has been completely liquidated, and the employment of the people has increased considerably. If in 1949, 8,000,000 workers and employees were counted, by the end of 1958 their number grew to more than 45,000,000 people, that is, the number increased 5.7 times. In this the number of industrial workers grew from 3,000,000 to 25,600,000 people or 8.5 times.

* In the 1949-1958 period the average wage of the worker and employee grew more than twice; the number of people served by social security /trudovoye strakhovaniye/ has grown significantly (13,780,000 people in 1958). In the 1951-1959 period treasury expenditures on social-cultural needs in the CPR grew more than 8 times.

* In the 1950-1959 period retail trade volume in China grew 3.74 times.

* In the 1950-1958 period more than 410,000,000 square meters of housing were put into use in the cities of China.

* Medical services to the people grew significantly. In 1958 there were more than 5,600 hospitals and sanatoria in the country and more than 440,000 in-patients (6 times more than in Kuo-Min-Tang China).

* In the CPR the cultural revolution continues to develop successfully and about 300,000,000 people are engaged in various kinds of study. In many rural districts and cities universal primary education has been instituted.

In 1959-1960 the number of students in general education schools exceeded 90,000,000 persons and comprised 87% of the children of school age. The number of students in middle academic institutions of various kinds came to 12,900,000 people last year.

In 1960, 900,000 students were studying in 841 VUZes in China.

* There were 848 scientific research institutes in China in 1958; 33,000 scientific co-workers were occupied in these.

* The publication of journals and newspapers in China grew from 833,000,000 copies in 1950 to 4,445,000,000 in 1960.

In the period from 1949 to the end of 1960 more than 23,000 titles of various Soviet books were brought in to the CPR. Their total publication came to 360,000,000 copies.

In this period more than 12,000 people visited China in general, scientific, cultural, and athletic delegations.

* By the end of 1960, 3,513 theatrical troupes and artistic groups were counted in the country -- 3.5 times more than in 1949. There are 39,000 urban amateur theaters, and 240,000 rural dramatic and choreographic circles.

* In spite of the obstacles imposed by the imperialist powers, China maintains economic and cultural relations with 90 countries and regions of the world.

The foreign trade of the CPR in 1958 surpassed the 1950 level by 3 times.

* The volume of trade in the CPR with the fraternal countries of the socialist camp grew more than 6 times from 1950 to 1958 and comprises 75% of the total foreign trade of China.

In 1959 Sino-Soviet trade grew about 35% from 1958 and 3.5 times since 1950.

Commodity turnover in Sino-Soviet trade exceeded 8,200,000,000 rubles (in old prices).

* In the period of the First Chinese Five Year Plan the USSR delivered to China around 10,000 various agricultural machines, 3,000 metal cutting machine tools, more than 2,000,000 tons of ferrous metals, and considerable numbers of automobiles, railroad rolling stock, petroleum products, etc. In 1958-1959, 1,260 metal cutting tools, 28,641 automobiles, and complete equipment for enterprises worth more than 2,000,000,000 rubles were sent to China from the USSR.

For major new construction in the CPR in the Second Five Year Plan alone -- the Uzhan'skiy and Baotouskiy metalurgical combines -- the basic equipment was sent from the USSR for the 4 largest blast furnaces

in Asia, each of which can smelt 800,000 tons of iron ore in a year, 7 open-hearth furnaces with a total capacity of more than 2,000,000 tons of steel a year, 2 blooming mills and other equipment.

* The CPR is trading with England, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Australia, Belgium, Sweden, Finland, and many other capitalist countries.

* The Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Mongolian People's Republic are receiving various kinds of economic help from China.

* China is giving substantial support to the economic development of underdeveloped countries -- Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Cambodia, Nepal, Yemen, and others. In many cases assistance is given without compensation.

Thus the CPR granted the Kingdom of Nepal a gift of 100,000,000 Indian rupees for economic development.

Under the agreements for economic cooperation with the Republic of Guinea and Cuba, interest-free loans from China are envisaged in the equivalent of 100,000,000 and 240,000,000 rubles (in 1960 prices).

A bright sun shines over China. The great creative people looks at its great future with confidence. Its successes instill joy in the heart of every Soviet person and of all progressive people on our planet.